The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

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DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
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L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

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J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
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PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Power.

Presentiments.

You call me sweet and tender names
And softly smooth my tresses,
And all the while my happy heart
Beats time to your caresses;
You love me in your master way,
I answer—as you let me;
But ah! there comes another day—
The day you will forget me.

I know that every fleeting hour
Is marked by thoughts I bring you;
I know there dwells a subtle power
In the old songs I sing you;
I do not fear the darkest way
With those dear arms about me,
Ah! no—I only dread the day
When you can live without me.

And still you call me tender names,
And softly smooth my tresses;
And still my happy answering heart
Beats time to your caresses.
Hush!—let me put that touch away
And clasp your hands above me,
So—while I ask to die that day,
The day you will not love me.

You need not check the thoughts that
With darkness wrapped about them,
For, gazing in your earnest eyes,
My heart can almost doubt them;
Yet hush my whispers as you may,
Such chidings do not fret me;
Ah, no!—I only dread the day—
The day when you will forget me.

The Story-Teller.

BESSIE HAY.

—:x:—

The fragrant wild roses lifted their pink chalices up toward the sunshine and dew of the July Heavens; the robins sang uproarious glees in the branches of the old apple orchard; and neither rose nor robin was fairer or sweeter voiced than Bessie Hay, as she stood among the currant bushes, culling the red, ripe fruit under the shade of a huge pear tree, where the stone wall of the garden was draped with emerald festoons of a wild grape vine, while Paul Estcott stood leaning up against the mossy trunk of the tree, twisting a stem of blue bells in his hand.

"I know I'm poor, Bessie," said he resuming a conversation which had apparently lapsed into silence for a moment or so; "but I suppose poor people have as much right to live and be happy as rich ones."

"I suppose so too, Paul."

"And I am sure I'm willing to work, if only I could find something to do."

"Mr. Elton wants some one to take the farm and work it—"

"That is a mere drudgery, and besides, the pay would not enable me to marry and support a wife comfortably."

"We could wait, Paul."

"You are very willing," said the young man, bitterly; "I don't believe, Bessie, that you care for me as I do for you."

"Oh, Paul!"

And a pained look came over the fair young face.

"Well, then, what do you think of being tutor to Mr. Sinclair's little boys?"

"Thank you, I don't fancy being toadeater to a pompous aristocrat like Henry Sinclair."

"But, Paul, we can't always be and do just what we like in this world,' pleaded Bessie, with a troubled look shining in her tender eyes.

"Easy philosophy for you."

And the young man threw down his stem of blue bells.

"I suppose you would like to have me break stones upon the road. I thought you, at least, could sympathize with the feelings of a gentleman."

"So I do, Paul; but I believe in the scripture doctrine of a man's doing with all his might whatever his hands find to do."

"I see how it is," said Paul Estcott haughtily; 'you are weary of our engagement; you want to break the fetters that bind you. Very well, so let it be. You are free."

And he strode away over the high grass, muttering something about having suspected how it would turn out, ever since Norton Van Brugh had come down from London to sketch the scenery and turn the heads of all the girls.

Bessie Hay made a step or two to overtake him, but she checked herself in an instant, with a scarlet flush on her cheek, and a gathering mist in her eyes.

"He ought to know better; and he does," she thought. "No, I will not follow him. He will come back to me when his momentary pique has worn itself away.

In the meantime Paul, vaulting over the stone wall a few paces below, had very nearly stumbled over the prostrate form of a man lying among the red clover blossoms in the island of shade cast by an umbrageous tree reading."

"Mr. Van Brugh."

The young artist glanced up with a sort of scorn, showing his long, dark lashes. Paul bit his lips.

"Engaged in the noble occupation of evesdropping, eh?" he muttered.

"Come, now, Estcott, don't be crusty. I didn't mean to hear your conversation; but what was a fellow to do? This is the jolliest place on the whole farm, and I wasn't to blame because Miss Hay came out, looking like Hebe's self, to gather red currants, and you followed her shadow. Come, let's us go down by the trout stream, and talk over matters and things in general. Are you really in earnest about wanting something to do?"

"Of course I am?"

Then suppose you just glance over this letter, that's all."

Paul Estcott obeyed, almost dazzled for the moment by the brilliant prospect it seemed to open to him.

"You really give me the privilege of accepting or refusing this situation?" he asked.

"I really do; and, considering that I don't want it myself, it is no great stretch of generosity on my part. Only you see, you have to decide at once, and be in the city to report yourself at my uncle's counting house within four and twenty hours."

Paul sprang up, flushed and eager.

"I'll do it. I'll show Bessie Hay that I'm no do-nothing, after all; and when a motive really worth my while presents itself," glancing at his old fashioned silver watch, which contrasted so markedly with Mr. Van Brugh's elegant full jeweled chronometer."

"Not a second."

"But my trunk?"

"You can get what you need in town; my uncle supplies the outfit."

"And Bessie?"

"Write to her to night; and my uncle will forward the letter under cover to me, and I will see that she gets it."

Paul Estcott wrung his companion's hand.

"You are very kind," he said huskily. "I had almost grown to regard you with distrust."

Van Brugh laughed, showing his dainty pearl white teeth under a brown moustache.

"Never judge by appearances," he said. "Take my word for it, Miss Hay will pardon all lack of ceremony when she learnsall."

Mr. Van Brugh accompanied Paul to the railway station, and saw himoff with a smilingly uttered profusion of good wishes.

"The best friend a fellow ever had!" thought Paul, as the train moved off.

But he could not see the sardonic grin which the curves of the farewell smile changed into when the little country station was left once more to silence and lonelinsss.

"Now" said Norton Van Brugh, "I'll have the field all to myself. Strange how fascinated I have allowed myself to become with a mere country girl! But there is something very winning about her style of beauty."

Bessie Hay never answered Paul Estcott's farwell letter; nor did the latter once suspect that it was because Mr. Van Brugh never delivered it.

Paul, firing up under the feverish impluse of his old enemy, jealousy, took refuge in silence. Nor did the long epistle from his aunt Jemima, which contained more news, possible and impossible, than any government bulletin, serve to quell the flame.

"Folks say," wrote the epistolary spinster, "that Eliza Hay is going to marry widower Sinclair, because he's rich. There was a deal of talk about her and that young Van Brugh, but he went away all of a sudden, folks thought it likely with a flea in his ear. Eliza knows pretty well which side of her bread is buttered on, and Sinclair can't live long with that cough of his."

It was no wonder that when pretty Bessie Hay made an excuse to come to Aunt Jemima's, and asked wistfully and with a certain quiver in her voice if Paul's letter contained no message for her, the elderly gossip monger answered:

"Dear me, no! You didn't expect to hear, did you?"

Bessie went back home, her little hart as cold as lead in her bosom. She had refused Norton Van Brugh; she had said 'No' to Mr. Sinclair, in spite of Aunt Jemima's knowing prognostications; and people began to wonder if pretty Bessie Hay was going to be an old maid after all.

"Why doesn't he write to me, or send me at least a word to show that he has not forgotten me?" thought Bessie.

"Why doesn't she answer my letter?" wondered Paul.

So the world wagged on, until Mr. Estcott came home from the far off flowery land—not indeed with the fortune of which he had dreamed in such sanguine fashion, but with a sufficient competence to live well and comfortably in a place as his native village.

It was a stormy November evening, with threatenings of snow in the chilly air, and low wind stirring the last withered leaves upon the station, looking almost into the eyes of Bessie Hay, who had come once again to the post office to ask for the letter that never can.

How seldom are our visions realized!

Bessie had dreamed a thousand times of meeting Paul Estcott, but never in such a way as this.

"Paul," she quivered.

"Ah!" said Paul, doffing his stylish fur traveling cap. "I hope you are well."

For he did not exactly like to call her Mrs. Sinclair as yet.

The red strains of sunset had almost faded out of the sky when he overtook her about one hundred yards from the station.

His heart smote him when he saw the look of meek endurance in her face.

"Are you alone, Bessy!"

"Yes, Paul."

"I suppose," he said with an effort, "that I must call you by some new name now?"

"Call me Bessie Hay," she answered quietly.

"You are not married?"

"No, Paul."

He drew a long breath that was almost like a sob.

"Aunt Jemima said—but Bessie why did you not answer my letter?"

"Why did you not write to me Paul?"

Before they had reached the old Hay farm, where the currant bushes had long since lost their leaves, and the garden was already beginning to be whitened with the falling snowflakes, the mists of doubt and misunderstanding were cleared up, and Bessie Hay had promised to forgive and forget her lover's seeming neglect.

"Van Brugh was a scoundrel," muttered Paul, "but without his aid I would scarcely have been in position to marry you! It has been a long time to wait, but it's all right. Bessie, after all."

"It's like a story, Paul," said Bessie, where people go through all sorts of trials and tribulations, but are happy at last! "Oh, Paul, I never thought I should live a story!"

Reading for the Million.

Beaten Paths.

We suppose there are few people accustomed to think at all who have not been occasionally struck with the remarkable tendency to uniformity which seems to pervade in a manner the whole domain of human action, and not of action only but of human thought. Things are being constantly done for no other earthly reason than because they have been done before; things are constantly said simply because some other people have said them before. Not that the mind is inactive, or that its natural inventiveness is not on the alert; the contrary is emphatically the case just now, and in truth it is the very activity and restlesness of new thoughts in our day, which throws into special prominence the tendency to uniformity of which complaint is made. Men design and bring forward novelties continually; new theories of all kinds are floating in the atmosphere of our time, and crowds of men whose highest faculty is that of ready receptivity, catch and consolidate them, and offer them for acceptance. But of such novelties, for the most part, we are doomed never to know whether they are good or bad, because they lack the strength to stand against our preconceptions, and get crushed under the tyrannous weight of custom. The new method or the new thought may be good—may be the very best; but the old method and the old thought are in possession, and refuse to budge or be elbowed out of the way. Is it not strange and somewhat anomalous that the individual and the general mind are so opposed in respect to innovation, that singly we are each and all so broad and large-minded, so open to the force of argument and ready to accept conviction, but that corporately we are so narrow, and resent the most logical reasoning, and stick like limpets on the rock to old conclusions? Is it that, although the new idea is true, we have an inner and unflattering consciousness that the truth of life, or what is so to us, is so closely entwined with the old idea that we have not the will or the heart to dissever them. It may possibly be so—*Ex.*

Brain-Work.

Dr. Willard Parker has been deprecating over-work. He says "no man can work faithfully for more than four to six hours in the twenty-four. If that time is exceeded, all the phosphorous is carried off, and the mind becomes irritable, broken down, and has softening of the brain." There is much of the Doctor's usual good sense in this, only, those who are familiar with his own habits of intense activity, will judge that he does not take account of his own experience. There are many exceptions to be named, of such workers as Humbolt and Silliman, who took but four hour's sleep in the twenty-four.

The brain is a delicate instrument, and may easily be ruined; but if one only knows how to use it rightly, and has a strong common sense presiding over the will, a great deal may be gotten out of it, in the way of work, without harm. Versatility is a great safe-guard. There is such a thing as having too many irons in the fire; but the man who can turn his attention to various studies, and is not tied to one subject, can accomplish much more than four hour's work a day. Lest any should make excuse for improper laziness of habit, let it be understood that there is considerable difference in what men call "brain-work."

A good deal that we have observed never could hurt anybody, nor make a single gray hair. Much puttering with books, and no small amount of page-covering, which some folks do by the ream, are of this kind. To such, this dictum of Dr. Parker need give no sort of alarm. The phosphorous of their brain is in no danger of giving out. It is only the downright, hard, personal thinking, together with anxiety of mind, which draws on the vital powers and exhausts the nutrition. Outside of that, our mental operations are more of the nature of recreation than labor. Indeed, the mind cannot rest utterly inactive without mischief. There must be something to engage its attention, except during actual sleep.—*Christian Union.*

The Autumn of Life.

It is the solemn thought connected with middle life, that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half enjoyed. It is the pensive and unavailing feeling, it is the sensation of half-sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is passed, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that nature is leaning with gigantic footsteps to her bier grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man no longer going up hill, but down, as that the sun is always westerning, he looks back on the things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and flier than his first, if he will look on, and not look back.—*F. W. Robertson.*

BE sure that those only have a right to season of rest, and those only truly enjoy it, who have done real work, and who can to again. This world is full of enjoyment, not even for self culture in the highest things, but for taking our part in as God's fellow-workers, and as the followers of his Son, who went about doing good.

REAL sorrow is almost as difficult to cover as real poverty. An instinctive delicacy hides the ways of the one and the wounds of the other.

Spring Derangements.

BY DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

The idea is absurd and unphilosophical that there is anything in the climate of the spring which necessarily produces sickness, only so far as we disregard the manifest indications of the existing circumstances. It is equally preposterous to suppose that at this season of the year, when nature is putting on her best and brightest attire, and rallying her forces for a more remarkable display of her powers and her wonders, that special medication is needed and that only for human and intellectual being. Indeed, with our wonderfully elastic constitution, the masterpiece of the workmanship of the great Architect, we are adapted to all of the natural changes of our somewhat fitful climate, and may so far train ourselves as to be able to battle with all the climates of our globe.

But to understand the nature of the difficulties and derangements with which we so often contend in the spring, it should be remembered that the food appropriate for the cold and warm seasons and climates is governed by the same principles, controlled by the same laws which regulate our clothing—warm, thick and non-conducting for winter, and the opposite for the hot season. During the winter, while we are encased in our fleecy wrappers made of the materials admitting of the least escape of the warmth generated in the body, we also naturally adopt a kind of food corresponding with the same conditions, highly carbonized, the best calculated to elaborate the needed warmth by an actual combustion of carbon within, a burning of the fuel of our food. These are necessary conditions of enduring the chilling blasts, the frosts and snows of our climate. If we follow our winter appetites we shall consume an unusual amount of carbonaceous food—real fuel, in one of three forms, starch, rich in the potato and the grains in general the sweets, and the oils and fats; which ones we adopt makes but little difference so far as the matter of animal heat is concerned, though the last ordinarily tax and derange the stomach far the most.

If it is true, therefore, that we positively need carbon in some of its many forms, as a part of our food, to promote animal heat in the winter, and the vegetables and fruits, food containing less carbon and more of the bland juices, as a means of eliminating the impurities of the blood on the return of the warm season, after the body has been so thoroughly carbonized in the winter, it is manifest that our food should be changed as soon as we commence to lay aside our thick garments, and for the same reason. But if we disregard all of these conditions, if we continue our winter food—a large per cent. of which is designed for warmth and not for ordinary nutrition—we must suffer as we should, under the same circumstances, by continuing our heavy garments on the return of hot weather.

As the spring time returns with its warm and deliberating breezes—made so to us on account of our abnormal condition—if we use the winter food, the same in kind and amount—at least one-third more than the summer demands—we shall as certainly feel an oppression, a superabundance of blood at the head, a commotion at the stomach—a superabundance of bile in the stomach to dispose of the superabundance of oily food—a general commotion in the whole body, as if its whole powers had been aroused to vigorous action to remedy some of the impending evils, to ward off some of the attacks made on the vital domain by this excessive supply of food when not needed, and of a kind not designed for this season of the year.

As an illustration of this principle it is only necessary to refer to a single dish in vogue in some parts of the country as the special spring diet. I refer to ham and eggs. Now whatever may be said of this dish in the winter, when the appetite is keen, the digestion vigorous, and the demand for more heat urgent, it must be obvious that when the powers of the body, with those of digestion, are sensibly flagging, such food, so rich in carbon and so difficult of assimilation, to say the least, is not needed under such circumstances. While more than five hours are demanded even under favorable circumstances for the stomach to dispose of the pork, and while it has been made still more difficult of digestion by the smoking, and while the eggs have been cooked in the worst manner, fried solid, it is not strange that the stomach rebels against such treatment, that its tears of sorrow and anguish flow out in the form of bile.

This is but a fair illustration of the course pursued by many at this time of the year. The appetite diminishes, as it manifestly should, and as certainly as it increases at the approach of the cold season, and "all sorts of pampering" are devised to continue the winter food as long as possible. Stimulants and provocatives of the appetite are brought into requisition, and the poor stomach is jaded, crammed, cajoled, coaxed, spurred, whipped and abused in a most shocking manner, treated worse than our dumb animals, for cruelty to which so many have been justly punished. It is strange that to so many the necessary diminution of the appetite in the spring should have such a terror, especially while they must know that its increase on the preceding fall was a necessary and desirable result as a means of promoting the comfort and preserving health.

A little common sense, it might seem, is all that is needed without the use of "spring bitters." When the weather grows milder, attended with a diminishing appetite, it is but necessary to conform to existing conditions, using our judgment so far as to use less of the heating food, the fuel—sweets, oils and starch—and not only to take less food, but the kinds calculated to give more strength and less heat. The kinds of food demanded by the appetite in the hot weather, the fruits, vegetables, sub-acids, grains, lean meats, fish, etc., will be specially useful and appropriate, to some extent at least, at the approach of summer. A little extra cooling and bathing, less food and of the cooling kinds, less clothing, and less violence of exercise, will do for us what "bitters" never can do, saving us much "spring sickness," much suffering, present and prospective. Use medicine only when needed—when recommended by a responsible and intelligent physician—and common sense at all times, and do not attempt to force or do violence to nature.

HE is wise enough who hath learned the gospel; he is altogether out of his senses who seeks saving knowledge anywhere else; for here are all treasures.

IT is safer to be humble with one talent, than proud with ten; yea, better to be an humble worm than a proud angel.

Why Aunt Sallie Never Married.

Now, Aunt Sallie, do please tell us why you never got married. You remembered you said once that when you was a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised us you would tell us about it some time. Now, aunt, please tell us.

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the State of New York. Though I say it myself I was quite a good looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind took a fancy to him, and things went on until we were engaged. One evening he came to me, put his arms around me and kind of hugged me, when I got excited, and some flustrated. It was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I might have hugged back a little. I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know the house where I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. They were glass doors in the parlor which opened over the street. These doors were drawn to, I stepped back a little from him, and when he came up close, I pushed him back again. I pushed him harder than I intended to do; and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance, and fell through one of the doors into the street.

"Oh, Aunty! Was he killed?"

"No, he fell head first, and as he was going I caught him by the legs of his pantaloons. I held on for a moment and tried to pull him back, but the suspenders gave way, and the poor young man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a parcel of ladies and gentlemen along the street."

"Oh! Aunty! Aunty! Lordy!"

"There, that's right, squall and giggle as much as you want to. Girl's that can't hear a little thing like that without tearing around the room and he-he-ing in such a way don't know enough to come in when it rains. A nice time the man that marries one of you will have, won't he. Catch me telling you anything again."

"But, Aunt Sallie, what became of him?" Did you ever see him again?"

"No, the moment he touched the ground he got up and left that place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered. How that man did run! He went out West, and I believe he is preaching out in Illinois. But he never married. He was very modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time that he never dared trust himself near a woman again. That, girls, is the reason why I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time—for he was a real good man, and I've often thought to myself that we should have been very happy if his suspenders hadn't given way."

A Short Romance.

Into the arid atmosphere of politices and bread-and-butter sometimes comes a bit of romance of melting sweetness. Of such is the story of two lovers and a remorseless father, which, as it has just been told by a Bostonian, must of course be true. Ten years ago a beautiful young Boston girl was sent to the Vermont hills to arrest, if possible, the indications of approaching consumption.

She recovered her health, and meantime inflicted a careless wound upon the heart of an intelligent and well educated young farmer's son.

Unlike Lady Vere de Vere she did not scorn his timid affection, but returned it heartily, referring him to her father. That traditionally unromantic personage wouldn't hear of it. "Never-r, never-r, shall a base mechanic wed my child!" The young man retired, went west and made a large fortune, and the young woman married the man presented by her father. She went to live in France; her husband died in two years, and her parents also dying she remained abroad. The memory of her first romance faded with her as with its object, who, though unmarried, was too busy in making money for tender thoughts.

Last year his business took him to Europe, and one night found him on a little steamer plying between Marseilles and Leghorn. A storm came up, and a lady, who had risen from her seat on deck to go below, was thrown overboard by a sudden lurch of the vessel. The "base mechanic" jumped after, and though in the dark the steamer drifted away from them, they clutched a providential plank and floated until they were picked up by another vessel. During the night, in the cold and darkness, they discovered in each other the loved and lost of earlier years. The old feeling came back in that fearful hour, and on their arrival at Malta they were married. End of the poetry.

How Young Men Fail.

"There is Alfred Sutton home with his family to live on the old folks," said one neighbor to another. "It seems hard after all his father has done to fit him for business, and the capital he invested to start him so fairly. It is surprising he has turned out so poorly. He is a steady young man, no bad habits as far as I know; he had a good education and was always considered smart; but he doesn't succeed in anything. I am told he has tried a number of different sorts of business, and sunk money every time. What can be the trouble with Alfred, I should like to know, for I don't want my boy to take his turn."

"Alfred is smart enough," said the other, "and has education enough, but he lacks the one element of success. He never want's to give a dollars worth of work for a dollar of money, and there is no other way for a man to make his fortune. He must dig if he would get gold. All the men that have succeeded honestly or dishonestly, in making money, have had to work for it, the sharpers sometimes the hardest of all. Alfred wished to set his train in motion, and a smashup was the result. Teach your boy, friend Archer, to work with a will when he does work. Give him play enough to make him healthy and happy, but let him learn early that work is the business of life. Patient, self-denying work is the price of success. Ease and indolence eat away not capital only, but worse still, all a man's nerve and power. Present gratification tends to put off duty until to-morrow or next week, and so the golden moments slip by. It is getting to be a rare thing for the sons of rich men to die rich. Too often they squander in a half score of years what their fathers were a lifetime in accumulating. I wish I could ring it in the ear of every aspiring young man that work, hard work, of head and hands, is the price of success."—*Country Gentleman.*

WORK while you can.

A Trusty Boy.

A few years ago, says a New York paper, a large drug firm in this city advertised for a boy. The next day the store was thronged with applicants. Among them came a queer looking little fellow accompanied by his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents, by whom he had been abandoned.

Looking at this little waif the merchant in the store promptly said: "Can't take him; places all full; besides he is too small." "I know he is small," said the woman, "but he is willing and faithful." There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes which made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he "did not see what they wanted of such a boy—he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider." But after consultation the boy was set to work.

A few day's later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered his youthful protege busy scissoring labels. "What are you doing?" said he. "I did not tell you to work at night."

"I know you did not tell me so, but I thought I might as well be doing something." In the morning the cashier got orders to "double that boy's wages, for he is *willing.*"

Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and very naturally all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity and entered in a rear door to seize something, but in a twinkle found himself firmly clutched by the diminutive clerk aforesaid; and after a struggle was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles, taken from other stores, were recovered. When asked by the merchant why he stayed behind to watch when all others quit their work, the reply was:

"You told me never to leave the store when all others were absent, and I thought I'd stay"

Orders were immediately given once more:

"Double that boy's wages, he is willing and *faithful.*"

The Charity of the Future.

Charity differs in different ages and climes. In one it gives indiscriminately to all who ask; in another it gives little or none, and only to those who are worthy of it. Among certain savage tribes it is considered a charity to let the aged and infirm die, rather than live on in weakness and misery after the bodily powers have failed. Among the ancient Greeks charity did not forbid, but allowed, the killing of weakly children, that they might not burden the State. Indeed charity, which is only another word for love to mankind, approved of it. There is now agitating the public mind in England a new form of charity, which proposes to deal kindly with paupers, incurables, lunatics, and hopelessly diseased persons by sending them away from this world of tears to the sunny land beyond the skies. In this way England is to be relieved of a great burden. So absurd seems the whole scheme to most people that it excites a smile rather than indignation; but nothing is more certain than that the movers of this plan are in earnest. One eminent physician read a paper not long ago before the Anthropological Society, in which he argued that it would be a mercy, a real charity, to give chloroform, or nitrous oxide, or some other anæsthetic to all incurable maniacs in England, and set their fettered spirits free. Humanity stands back aghast at the idea. It is so different from the spirit of Christianity which bids us bind up the broken spirit and heal the sick body. For our part we have little sympathy with the method of dealing with the poor and downcast which is now proposed. True, we must do something to rid the world of lazy, worthless human beings; and in the charity of the future this will gradually be brought about by putting an end to the propagation of rascals and paupers. How it will be done is not yet certain; but we believe it will be done. Meanwhile let us "labor and wait."—*Herald of Health.*

Profanity.

We are living emphatically in the age of profanity, and it seems to us that we are on the topmost current. One cannot go through the streets anywhere without having his ears offended by the vilest of words, and his reverence shocked by the most profane use of sacred names. Nor does it come from the old or middle-aged alone, for it is a fact as alarming as it is true, that the youngest portion of the community are the most proficient in the degrading habit. Boys have an idea that it is smart to swear, that it makes them manly; there never was a greater mistake in the world. Men, even those who swear themselves, are disgusted with profanity in a young man, because they know how, of all bad habits, this clings the most closely and increases with years. It is the most insidious of habits, growing on one so insensibly that almost before he is aware he becomes an accomplished curser.

Wouldn't Boil Soft.

Charton, Mass., like every other town, is full of reminiscences of past events. It has its curious characters, who have now nearly all passed away. A story is related that about a century ago a party of English gentry, on their way from Boston to New Haven, were compelled to remain there over night, as the only place where man and beast were accommodated. As many of the luxuries of life, such as coffee and tea, were almost unknown to the inhabitants, our travelers carried a supply of theses thing with them. Coffee and tea were given to the landlady that she might prepare them for breakfast. It was the first time she had seen these articles, and of course knew nothing about such preparation. Not wishing to be considered verdant she resolved to try. When the travelers called for their tea and coffee she came and told them: "Gentlemen the yarbs are done, but the beans won't boil soft."

NO MAN is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work and tools to work with all those who will; and blessed are the heavy hands of toil.

A GOD-LIKE man is the only goodly man; a Christ-like nature brought into the soul doth only denominate a man a true Christian.

BEAUTY is no local deity, like the Greek and Roman gods, but omnipresent.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 16, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ It is pretty generally conceded that the Constitutional Convention cannot complete its labors in time to submit the new Constitution to the General Election to be held in October, consequently the necessity for haste has been entirely removed. This being the case there is no good reason why that body should not adjourn until after the heated term.

☞ The New York *Times* has been arrayed in one of the neatest dresses known to the newspaper fraternity. It is the most handsome daily newspaper now printed in the United States, and very likely in the world. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been expended upon it to put it up in its present unrivalled attire. This denotes a high state of prosperity. Long live the *Times*.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* says: There is a quiet determination existing throughout the masses of the Republican party, if an objectionable ticket is nominated, by the State Convention, to permit the election to go by default—in other words, they will take no part in the canvass, and give the ticket no support.—There was, recently, an interchange of opinions among prominent Republicans from more than three-fourths of the counties of the State, and this determination was unanimously expressed. We warn the managers, therefore, that if obnoxious men are placed before the people, they will inevitably be defeated.

☞ The *Republic*, for July, the only Political Magazine published in the country, contains the following articles, viz: Appropriations at the last Session of Congress; Louisiana; "Oh Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel;" Michigan Senators and Back Pay; Louisiana and the Supreme Court; The German Empire; Louisiana Rebellion—Proclamation by the President; The New Pension Law; Training Schools and Model Workshops for Boys; The Ohio State Convention; The Assassination of the Sewards; The Late Chief Justice Chase; Death of Joseph Howe; Departmental; Shipping Iron to England. It is published by The Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C., at $2 per annum in advance.

HON. JUDGE HALL.

The Republican County Convention of Bedford appointed delegates to the coming State Nominating Convention, instructed to support Hon. William M. Hall as the nominee for Supreme Judge. In this endorsement of Judge Hall we earnestly concur, and we suggest to our County Executive Committee to instruct our delegates to support him, believing that this section of the State is entitled to the nomination, and that Judge Hall is eminently fit for the place. Appointed by Governor Geary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented King, he realized the expectations of his many friends who knew his great abilities as a jurist, his fine scholastic attainments and unremitting industry; so that he was nominated for the full term without serious opposition, and elected by a large majority. By all parties he is recognized as one of the ablest judges who ever presided over our courts, giving dignity to his position, and executing his high trust with clearness, quickness and legal precision.—He is a man of singular industry and research, deeply versed in the law, distinct in its enunciation, and unbiased by partisan or other prejudices. The purity of his moral character, as well as his professional eminence, constitutes him one of the most suitable men in the Commonwealth for the high place his Bedford friends desire for him; and his nomination and election would be a credit to his constituency. We hope he may be pressed for the nomination.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following presidential proclamation has just been issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the thirty-third article of a treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, between the United States and her Britannic majesty, it was provided that articles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive, and article thirty of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the imperial parliament of Great Britain, by the parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Islands on the one hand and by th Ccongress of the United States on the other; and

WHEREAS, By the first section of an act entitled an act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries, it is provided that when the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the imperial parliament of Great Britain, the parliament of Canada, and the legislature of Prince Edward's island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at the city of Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, as contained in articles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence; and

WHEREAS, The secretary of State of the United States and her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington have recorded in a protocol and conference held by them at the department of State in Washington, on the 7th day of June, 1873 in the following language:

Protocol of a conference held at Washington on the 7th day of June, 1873, whereas it is provided by article 23d of the treaty between her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows: The foregoing articles, 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the law required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the imperial parliament of Great Britain, by the parliament of Canada, and by the legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may have come into operation; and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said period of ten years, or at any time afterward. And

WHEREAS, In accordance with the stipulations of the above-recited article an act was passed by the imperial parliament of Great Britain in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of the reign of Queen Victoria, instituted an act to carry into effect a treaty between her majesty and the United States of America, *And whereas*, an act was passed by the senate and house of commons in the fifth session of the first parliament, held in the thirty-fifth year of her majesty's reign, and assented to in her majesty's name by the government general on the 14th day of June, 1872, instituted an act relating to the treaty of Washington, 1871; and,

The undersigned, Hamilton Fish, secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of her majesty's mosthonorable privy council, knight commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath; her Britanic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective governments, having met together at Washington, and having found that the laws required to carry the articles eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article thirty of the treaty aforesaid into operation, have been passed by the imperial parliament of Great Britain by the parliament of Canadas, by the legislation of Prince Edward's Islands on the one part, and by the Congress of the United States on the other, hereby declare that articles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive, and article thirty of the treaty between Her Britanic Majesty and the United States of America of the 8th of May, 1871, will take effect on the 1st day of July next.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed this protocol, and have hereunto affixed their seals. Done in duplicate at Washington, this 7th day of June, 1873.

HAMILTON FISH,
EDWARD THORNTON.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do hereby declare that I have received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth inclusive, and article thirty of said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

ANOTHER ARTICLE OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD USE SUPERSEDED.—Associated with the earlier recollections of a great many men and women is the memory of the Bath brick and emery stone wherewith the knives and forks, and pans and kettles, and other kitchen articles were at stated times "scoured up." That primitive mode prevails today in thousands of families who have never used Sapolio. But once let Sapolio be used for this purpose and that housewife never wants Bath brick or emery stone any more. Sapolio not only scours off all rust and tarnish, it brightens, bestows a polish as brilliant as new, and does it in one tenth the time required by any other substance. Sold everywhere. Housekeepers, try it.

☞ Of the 45,781 weighing-machines turned out by the Fairbanks Scale Company in 1872, 5,248 were of foreign standards, and a large proportion of these were of the prime sizes, railroad-track, miners', transportation, and other large patterns.

☞ I write to certify that I have used DR. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR in my family with complete success.
J. W. D. BIRD,
Chattahoochee, Fla.

Marriages.

WALTERS—DOWNS.—On the 7th ult., by the Rev. J. S. M'Murray, W. Edwin Walters, of Lewistown to Miss Kate E. Downs, of Granville, Mifflin county.

BLACK—KISSINGER.—On the 3d inst., by the same, Thomas Wilday Black, of Huntingdon, to Miss Margaret Kissinger, of Marklesburg, this county.

CARBERRY—WAGONER.—On the 26th ult., at the Jackson House, by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. John Carberry, of Saxton, Bedford county, Pa., to Miss Mary Wagoner, of Fulton county, Pa.

McCORMICK—ROSS.—On the 10th inst., at the U. B. Parsonage, in this place, by the Rev. D. A. Messinger, Mr. John B. McCormick, of Altoona, to Miss Lindia Ross, of Warriorsmark.

Deaths.

LANE.—At Huntingdon, on the 2d inst., Elanor Lane, relict of James Lane, aged 63 years and 11 months.

Special Notices.

A WIDOW'S HEART MADE GLAD—$5,000 LIFE INSURANCE PAID.—In December last Samuel P. Foster, of Ironsville, son-in-law of Daniel Africa, Esq., of this place, took a Policy for $5,000 in the Continental Life of Hartford, Conn., on the half note plan, and paid in the neighborhood of $98 in cash.—Three or four months ago he was injured on the railroad, on his way home from Tyrone, from the effects of which he died. A few days ago Mr. Berkstresser, the General Agent of that Company for Western Pennsylvania, located at Pittsburgh, paid Mrs. Foster the amount of the Policy, as will be seen by the following letter:

TYRONE, Blair county, Pa., July 10, 1873.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER, Esq., General Agent Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., SIR:—Permit me to thank you, and through you the Company which you represent, for the prompt settlement of a Policy of Insurance on the life of my late husband, Samuel P. Foster. The final papers to complete the claim were filed on the 28th of June, I am informed, and ten days later I received the handsome sum ($5,000) so thoughtfully provided by him for me and his children. Such being my experience with Life Insurance, I would most earnestly advise husbands and fathers not to neglect so important a duty when in health, and after they have made up their minds to insure, I have no hesitation in recommending to them the Continental Life of Hartford, Connecticut. Please accept my thanks, personally, for your interest in the final settlement of this matter, and believe me to be

Most respectfully and gratefully yours,
CATHARINE FOSTER.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
July16,1873-1y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has required this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia. [July16,1873eow7m.No.4.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6m0s.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhea, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines; such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of prespiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

They are entirely vegetable and free from all alcoholic stimulent and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigor to the frame.

Beware of counterfeits. The genuine is sold only in $1 bottles.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. KUNKLE, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [june18-4t.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the name of BARTON GREEN, of Oneida township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the usages of the Republican County Convention.

The following are our terms for announcing candidates, and in all cases the cash must accompany the order: Senate and Assembly, $5; Treasurer, $4; County Commissioner, $3; Director of the Poor and Auditor, $2.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Capt. WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL, of Huntingdon, for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of T. W. MONTGOMERY, of Neff's Mills, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Maj. J. A. McPHERRAN, of Alexandria, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

I announce to the Republicans of Huntingdon County, that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and most respectfully solicit their approval and support. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with honesty and fidelity.
A. TYHURST.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned takes this opportunity of announcing himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the coming Republican County Convention, and subject to the decision of that body.
R. M'DIVITT.

Oneida township, June 24, 1873.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. FLOOD, of Huntingdon, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—A large number of Republicans of Porter township, are anxious to present the name of JAMES MELLROY, of Barree Forge, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are desirous of doing this because we believe him eminently qualified both by education and long years of experience for the position, and from a party stand point, as a Republican his loyalty has never been questioned. We have taken this step without any consultation with Mr. M'Elroy, believing, as we do, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.
MANY REPUBLICANS.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. WALHEATER, of Porter township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y.
May28,'73eowly.

New To-Day.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, will offer at public sale, on *TUESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1873,* the following valuable parcels of real estate.

No. 1. That valuable corner known as the "JOURNAL Building," fronting 50 feet on Washington street, and extending 44 feet on 5th street, having the building erected thereon renting for $310 annually, with one room reserved, that can be rentented for $50 additional.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 3. Adjoining No. 2 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street. with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 5. Adjoins No. 4 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be offered together if especially desired, with the view of erecting a building with business rooms on first floor, and halls above.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on del very of deed, when possession will be given, and balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

WILLIAM H. KING, Auctioneer.
FISHER & SONS.
July16-6t.

YENTER'S HALL.

HARRY BLOODGOOD'S MINSTRELS!

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873.

A full Minstrel Band!

No White Faces, No Old Jokes, No Ancient Songs, but Everything Entirely New.

IN FACT THE MODEL TROUPE.

Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
FRANK H. LORD, Agt.
July 16, 1873.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Send for Price List. ☜
July16,1873-1y.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Deputy Collector's Office, 17th Dis., Pa.,
HUNTINGDON, July 12, 1873.

On the 27th June a seizure was made of one 10 gallon keg of Whiskey at the residence of H. Greenberg, on account of having no stamp affixed. All persons claiming said whiskey will appear, and make such claim, within 20 days from the date of this notice. FRANK W. STEWART,
jy.16-3t] Deputy Collector.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

The next session will commence August 18th. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. Boarding and tuition moderate. For particulars apply to the Principal.
J. WALKER PATTERSON.
July16-6t.

A SITUATION open for a live man to sell Sewing Machines. Both salary and commission. Horse and wagon furnished and expenses paid.
Address
BOX 433, Huntingdon, P. O.
July16-2t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, next, (1873.) to wit:

1. Final account of George Swarts, one of the Administrators of Samuel Shue, late of Clay township, dec'd.

2. Third and final administration account and distributive account of James Cree, acting Executor of Thomas W. Neely, late of Dublin tp., dec'd.

3. Account of Henry R. Beers, Administrator of Benj. Beers, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.

4. Final account of Wm. Rinker, Trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of Benjamin Rinker, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.

5. Trust account of Frederick Klepser, Trustee to sell the real estate of Wm. Enyeart, dec'd.

6. Administration account of David P. Gwin, Executor of the last will and testament of John Hight, late of Oneida township, dec'd.

7. Account of Andrew Taylor, Administrator of the estate of Philip Taylor, late of Tod township, dec'd.

8. Account of John A. Apgar, Guardian of Alfred M. Mierly, who has arrived at the age of 21 years.

9. Account of Wm. F. Miller, Guardian of Alfred S. and Mary Ellen Stewart, minor children of Noah Stewart, late of Orbisonia, dec'd.

10. Account of Daniel Massey, Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Mordecai Massey, late of Barree township, dec'd.

11. Final account of Samuel P. Brumbaugh, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Brumbaugh, late of Penn township, dec'd.

12. First and partial account of Chas. K. Horton, Administrator of Isaac N. Sheets, late of Broad Top City, dec'd.

13. Account of Thomas B. Hyskell, Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Wm. Weston, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

14. Trust account of J. R. Lowrie, Trustee of Rosa S. Patton, under the will of John Wrye, dec'd.

15. Administration account of David Black, Administrator of Margaret Broderline, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

16. Account of Michael Boman and David Clarkson, Esq., Executors of Jhn Boman and Sarah Boman, dec'd.

17. Account of Samuel Gillild, Administrator of the estate of John Morga late of Shirley township, dec'd.

18. Account of Reuben J. Neey, Administrator of the estate of Martha nnington, late of Barree township, dec'd.

19. Account of John and Suel Rupert, Executors of Adam Rupert, late Henderson township, dec'd.

20. Final account of J. Mupfer, Administrator of James Piper, late of T township, dec'd.

21. First and final account of Henry G. Neff and Samuel Sprankle, Executorf the last will and testament of Samuel Sprankiate of Porter twp., dec'd.

22. Trust account of R. Faslett, Trustee under the will of John B. Hasl, dec'd.

23. Account of Abraham Craine and Henry Crain, Administrators of the state of Evan Crain, late of Franklin township, d'd.

24. Account of Wm. Davi Guardian of Harry Keller, late of Morris townsh, dec'd.

25. Account of Adam Heer, Administrator o, Sarah Drake, late of the borcth of Three Springs dec'd.

26. First and partial acount of Charles K. Horton, Administrator of Jne Sheets, late of Broad Top City, dec'd.

27. Final account of J. B. linn, acting Executor of Alvah Chilcoat, dec'd., ho was Executor o the estate of Samuel Boohe late of Cromwel township, dec'd.

28. Final account of J. B. Linn, acting Executor of Alvah Chilcoat, dec'd. who was Administrator of the estate of Jozem Cornelius, late Cromwell township, dec'd.

29. Account of Wm. Dowlig, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Dea late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

30. Account of Allen S. Houck, Executor of t last will of James Heeter, late of Tod townsh dec'd., as filed by Wm. H. Benson, Administra of the said Allen S. Houck, dec'd., the said Executor having died Jan. 5, 1873.
W. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Register
Huntingdon, July 15, '83.

New To-Day.

JURY LIST FOR 1873.

List of Grand Jurors for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873.

W. H. Bense, farmer, Tod; S. P. Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn; Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell; Joseph Grove, farmer, Walker; S. B. Garner, gent, Penn; Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter; George Guyer, gent, Warriorsmark; Michael Householder, farmer, Porter; W. Harver, wagonmaker, Shirleysburg; Daniel Isenberg, farmer, Cromwell; C. Kidder, shoemaker, Barree; W. B. Leas, merchant, Shirleysburg; D. McGarvey, farmer, Shirley; R. Martin, farmer, Walker; J. McElroy, clerk, Porter; G. Reisterer, tailor, Coalmont; J. Sypher, butcher, Carbon; A. W. Swoope, J. P. Mapleton; H. H. Swoope, teacher, Mapleton; J. C. Walker merchant, West, J: S. White, carpenter, Huntingdon; Simon White, farmer, Henderson; W. Thompson, farmer, Clay; George Putt, laborer, Hopewell. Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held in Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873.

W. Appleby, jr., farmer, Dublin; T. C. Ashman, farmer, Shirley; A. B. Apgar, blacksmith, Union; J. Beaver, farmer, Lincoln; S. Barnet, carpenter, Barree; David Blair, farmer, Oneida; G. Berkstresser, farmer, Hopewell; W. Bricker, tobacconist, Huntingdon; E. Baker, farmer, Springfield; A. Chaney, farmer, Barree; C. E. Cavender, blacksmith, Huntingdon; Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Cass; Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon; Wilson Etzler, teacher, Shirley; Moses Fehnlee, farmer, Tell; D. W. Fink, farmer, Union; John Goodman, teacher, Brady; Nathan Greenland, farmer, Union; Theo. Houck, carpenter, Tod; Robert Henderson, farmer, Franklin; W. E. Hewett, farmer, West; Enoch Isenberg, farmer, Morris; Isaac Long, farmer, Henderson; Aquilla Long, blacksmith, Brady; William Lock, farmer, Springfield; William Levingstone, farmer, West; John Mirely, farmer, Union; David Miller, clerk, Shirleysburg; James Miller, saddler, Jackson; W. McFadden; blacksmith, West; E. F. McKitrick, blacksmith, Mt. Union; John Noble, pumpmaker, Cassville; L. W. Pheasant, farmer, Union; G. L. Robb, dentist, Huntingdon; John N. Swoope, Iron master, Alexandria; John M. Stoneroad, carpenter, Birmingham; J. Silverthorn, farmer, Tell; Daniel Stains, teacher, Springfield; Samuel Smith, farmer, Jackson; J. B. Shinefelt, farmer, Cromwell; Robert Tussey, farmer, Morris; Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin. J. A. Wilson, farmer, Jackson; G. W. Whittaker, teacher, Shirley; John W. Wilson, wagonmaker, Cassville; W. J. Wagoner, butcher, Huntingdon; John Yocum, farmer, Tell; Richard Starr, farmer, Cromwell.
Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon the third Monday and 18th day of August, A. D. 1873.

R. W. Allison, farmer, Brady; George S. Baker, constable, Orbisonia; Reuben Boller, laborer, Hopewell; John Carmon, bricklayer, Huntingdon; Asahel Corbin, farmer, Henderson; John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley; Thomas C. Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon; Elijah French, farmer, Tod; N. G. Horton, do. do.; W. A. Hudson, do. Dublin; Reuben Hagan, do. West; T. R. Henderson, merchant, Clay; Moses Hamer, jr., farmer, Walker; John W. Heaton, laborer, Cassville; Nicholas Isenberg, Auctioneer, Porter; Thomas Jackson, weighmaster, Huntingdon; G. M. Jeffries, farmer, Dublin; John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin; Robert Lett, laborer, Huntingdon; Alfred Lamberson, mechanic, Mapletou; Henry A. Mark, farmer, Juniata; W. Matthews, laborer, Oneida; Jona Montague, farmer, Cromwell; G. A. Miller, clerk, Huntingdon; G. W. Magill, farmer, Jackson; D. R. P. Neely, gent, Orbtsonia; Joseph Oburn merchant, West; D. S. Peterson, carpenter, Dublin; W. P. Ramsey, farmer, do.; Allison Speck, farmer, Brady; H. D. Strickler, Plasterer, Huntingdon; J. G. Stewart, gent, Mount Union; Samuel Work, farmer, Porter; B. F. Wolfkill, do. Brady; J. F. Yocum, do. Walker; Elmer Yocum, do. Juniata.
Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com'rs.
July16-4t-

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of June, A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August, 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of June, A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 18th day,) of August, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST 1873.

FIRST WEEK.

Michael J. Martin	vs. East Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company
Wm. Risler, for use of R. McMurtrie	vs. George Smith
Benjamine M. Hill	vs. Lucy W. Brown et al
Jacob G. Park	vs. George M. Park

SECOND WEEK.

Jacob Hoffman	vs. John Bare
Eli Sankey for use	vs. Martin Walker
Adam Harshbarger	vs. E. A. Green & Co
First National Bank of Huntingdon, holders	vs. Edward A. Green & Co
Samuel Rupert	vs. Samuel Lewis
Mann & Shceder	vs. Char's K. Horton, admr
William Gutshall	vs. B. Stevans
Isaac C. Gorsuch & wife	vs. George Eby
Henry S. Wood	vs. George McComb
W. B. Gilliland	vs. John Snyder

T. W. MYTON,
July 16, 1873. Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, August 13, 1873:

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Andrew Sharrar, late of West township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Amelia Sharrar.

2. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Lewis Stever, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Ellen Stever.

3. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Joseph Hudson, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Annie E. Hudson.

4. Inventory and appraisement of the goods elected to be retained by Elizabeth Steel, widow of George A. Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

5. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Casper Rodenizer, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Sarah Rodenizer.

6. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of J. J. Bellman, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Jane E. Bellman.

7. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Robert B. Wilson, dec'd. as taken by his widow, Margery C. Wilson.
W. E. LIGHTNER,
Orphans' Court Office, clerk Orphans' Court.
July 16, 1873.

WANTED.

A smart active Boy not afraid of work, and who takes pleasure in seeing things in order—between 14 and 16 years of age,—one with *snap* say from 14 to 16 is a pleasant business in this desired, in a satisfactory, it will be a permanent position. If so address A. B. C.
July16-3t. P. O., Huntingdon, Pa.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for Catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.,
July16-2m, New Brighton, Penn.

FOR RENT.

A house of six rooms, No. 620, Church St., East Huntingdon, Pa.
Apply to
H. L. McCARTHY,
Cor. 11th and Mifflin Streets,
July16-1t. West Huntingdon.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of GEO. HAT

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, July 16, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Gives up his Porter—Laird.

In the Woods—The Leaguers.

Bloodgood makes good music.

Prevalent—Pains under the apron.

Much grain has already been housed.

The hay crop will be an average one.

Typical of a Poor House—John Logan.

Nobby—Our new sign. Warther did it.

Huntingdon was as dry as a chip on the 4th.

"Dixie" Swivel knows how to make good beer.

The travel to Bedford is rapidly on the increase.

If you want to know the value of Porter ask Laird.

The Broom Factory will be under roof in a few days.

Why don't somebody open the Warm Springs?

The auditorium of the new Presbyterian church is finished.

Prof. Gibson makes the dry bones take up their bed and walk.

Puttstown is earnestly inquiring after the health of one Lytle.

When the Leaguers want to make a point the fly to the Woods.

The Petersburg Club is the latest new thing in that neighborhood.

Smash the League and save thousands of dollars of taxes annually.

A number of new pavements are being put down in West Huntingdon.

The Dudley "lads and lassies" enjoyed themselves hugely on the 4th.

The "Legends of the Juniata" characterize Mapleton as the "Vale of Birds."

When the new route will be completed Saxton will resemble a gutted herring.

Morrison House "Charley" feels his keep now and then. "Big Ingin, me!"

Rev. J. C. Clarke spent a few days in this place last week. He looks well.

The East Broad Top cars are mere pigmies. But they are not to be sneezed at.

The Dudley coal region appears to be blessed with an abundance of cars now.

The old Methodist Church has been leveled at Mt. Union to make room for a new edifice.

Gleason, of Dudley, is a capital fellow at a pic-nic. He knows how to do it up *Brown!*

The railroads did a splendid business on the 4th. The employees earned their money.

The new team belonging to the Car Works looks nobby. "Russ" Henry holds the strings.

There was a dry *Flood* at Hollidaysburg, on the 4th. Ice water was worth a dollar a pail.

There is too much tragedy in the "Legends of the Juniata." It is a most sanguinary tale.

There is enough of scrap iron at Saxton, to build a solid iron bridge across the Raystown Branch.

The first car built at the Huntingdon Car Works will be a tool and derrick car for the Broad Top.

F. D. Parker, Esq., has been appointed post master at Greenwood Furnace. A good appointment.

Mrs. Stewart Foster, of West township, died very suddenly, on Tuesday of last week, of heart disease.

Long, of the *Press*, interviewed Broad Top City on the Anniversary. He is not going into the coal business.

The "Enterprise Passenger and Baggage Transfer Company" is what the new baby has been christened.

A Luzerne county lady, some time since, gave birth to two colts and four calves. And her name it was Colt.

Johnstown's favorite child—the District Court—organized last week and then adjourned over the heated term.

The New York *Herald* was handsomely hoaxed on the "Catesville, Bedford county, Pa.," nitro-glycerine explosion.

City people are flocking to Bedford. The Arandale, Cramer Cottages, and other boarding places are filling up rapidly.

The harvest, which has just been secured, is one of the best cut for several years. The farmers "feel as happy a big sunflower."

That tub race, on last Wednesday evening, was fine sport for the Portstown people. It will result in a funeral some of these days.

Langdon thinks he has a *leetle* the fastest stock in town. So say some others who think they are judges. What say you, Horatio?

A keg of beer, green fruit, and cholera morbus. They go hand in hand. Such was the case not a hundred miles from Huntingdon.

When everybody is striking out to watering places and pleasure resorts, printers can't get money enough to live respectably at home.

Doctors Thompson and McCarthy keep up the health of Mt. Union to such a degree that undertakers and graveyards are at a discount.

Harry Bloodgood's Minstrel Troupe will drop down here on Monday evening, the 21st inst. The troupe has an excellent reputation.

Our garden got into our neighbor's hogs the other day, and, of course, the garden got the worst of it, but it was a clever thing for the hogs.

The question that agitated a female's mind, on the Ridges, a Sunday morning or two ago was, "who is that fellow with the yellow hair?"

Tuesday morning the rain storm heralded its approach by the lightning striking a shock of wheat, on the island, and entirely consuming it.

One of Long's livery horses broke the Crooked Creek bridge, in Walker township, the other day, sustaining injuries from which he died.

A clothes-basket containing a keg, covered with a table cloth, accompanied a pic-nic party on the 4th. It was as handy as snuff in a rag.

A. B. Shenefelt, Esq., of Juniata township, accompanied by his two daughters, has gone West to Omaha and other points to spend the summer.

The most uncouth and disagreeable practice known to society is bawling, at an acquaintance, on the street, from a second or third-story window.

After the delegate election the Leaguers, who now contemplate a heavy raid on the tax-payers, will retire to the *Woods* and enjoy the *Shade*.

The "Huntingdon" boys do not feel like exulting over the vanquished. All they say is if you want to try it over, "we are your huckelberries!"

Dr. H. Orlady has returned from an eight weeks' sojourn in Wisconsin. He is as brown as Mr. Lo, the Poor Indian. He is much improved in health.

Revs. Doyle and Jackson, of the United Brethren Church, talk of starting a new quarto church paper at Harrisburg. Success attend the enterprise.

The K. K. A.'s, (if anybody knows what these cabalistic letters mean,) and their duckies, held a pic-nic, on Thursday last, near McConnellstown.

Track laying is going forward rapidly on the E. B. Top. If parties interested will let us know we will accompany the first passenger train over the road.

A drunken fellow, on the 4th inst., fell from the bridge at the foot of Fourth street into the canal, and would have drowned had not some one rescued him.

A crazy man was removed from the West End, one evening last week, by chief of police Westbrook, who caused considerable commotion for a short time.

Lytle, the operator, as a climber of telegraph poles, is not a success. He mourns the loss of Sunday segars. He is now looking for a heavy weight to *operate* against.

Read advertisement of Milnwood Academy, under the head of "New To-Day." This is an excellent institution, and we would recommend it to parents and guardians.

Sixteen thousand dollars are the estimated expenses of the Alms-House for the ensuing year. Elect League delegates this year and it will be $20,000 a year, in the future.

On the 30th ult., as a freight train, John Stewart, engineer, was passing the narrows, above Mt. Union, a half grown cub bear crossed the track ahead of the train, and swam the river.

We do wish somebody would send us a dollar or two, just to enable us to revive old impressions. It is so long since we have seen anything of the kind, that we feel anxious about it.

There is no town in the State, with an equal population of Huntingdon, without a public water supply. Let us have water works. They may as well be put up now as again—they are a necessity.

A timber fellow, with a musket strapped on his back, passed us on the street the other day. His face indicated that he had just participated in the fierce and destructive "battle of the Kegs."

The Trustees of the Huntingdon Academy have resolved to build a spacious Academy building on the lot now occupied by the present building. A building committee has been selected and ground will be broken in a few days.

The citizens of the Third Ward were disturbed by a drunken fellow, a short time since, and they seized him and tied him up to a post. It whipped him effectually. This is the first introduction of the whipping-post into the West End.

A soldier's orphan, named Howard Kane, aged about twelve years, whose mother resides near Osceola, Clearfield county, was drowned in the creek at Cassville, Huntingdon county, on the 5th inst., where he was attending the orphan school.

Lightner has been off to Cape May, Saratoga, or Niagara Falls. Can't tell which. After seeing all the sights he has come to the conclusion that West Huntingdon possesses greater charms for him. Pass round that hat, brother William.

The Sunday School of St. John's P. E. Church, (Penn Street, opposite the Court House,) we are authorized to say, will open, on Sunday, July 20th, at nine o'clock in the morning. The children of the town are cordially invited to attend.

Happy as a big sunflower—The chap who was hugging his girl, while crossing the Warrior Ridge, the other day. His situation was rather doleful, however, when he ordered his horse to "git up" and he traveled for the big timber at a rapid gait.

The big brakeman, known to everybody along the Middle Division of the P., has quit breaking and gone to baggage smashing. After his experience in braking he ought to be a successful "smasher." Whew! but he makes the "kennels" howl!

The "buss" at last is a fixed fact. A company of gentlemen, under the lead of Will De Armit, one of the most enterprising men in the town, has subscribed the necessary stock and in a few weeks there will be a way of getting to and from the depot.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and Philadelphia *Press* have cut our acquaintance since the 1st inst. Twenty cents postage is the straw that broke the camel's back. We didn't suppose that the *Telegraph* could stand it, but were somewhat surprised at the *Press*.

Hon. Simon Cameron and family passed through this place, in company with Hon. Wayne McVeagh and family, on their way to Bedford, a week or ten days ago. The General is becoming corpulent, while McVeigh is just becoming the reverse of this.

The Sunday *Dawn* announces that Hiram Powers is dead and then irreverently says that any man claiming to be a christian who would chisel a poor Greek girl out a block of marble ought to die. We would recommend applications of ice to the perpetrator of this witticism.

The camp meeting of the East District of the Alleghany Conference will be held, at Mr. Orbison's Grove, one mile from this place, to commence on the 14th day of August next. Those desiring to rent tents can do so by making application to Rev. D. A. Messinger of this place. All are invited.

Those depot fellows are laying in a stock of coal for next winter. It is but a few mornings since we saw them quietly gathering up the better part of a car load. Who says there is no *Steele* in that crowd? Well, they had a fine opportunity. As a train of coal was passing the depot the "trap" of a car flopped down and scattered the black dust lively.

Rumor says the Bedford Springs will be purchased at the end of this season for $350,000, by the Penn'a. Railroad Company.—*Ex.* We would like to know the source of this rumor. We doubt whether there is a particle of foundation for it. The Andersons do not appear to have sufficient business tact to do half so clever a thing.

"Maltie," our dearly beloved cat, which was the admiration of everybody, and the great pet of the family, is no more. He would hunt birds, which so aggravated a miserable little wren that it scolded him incessantly, until he, in sheer desperation, hid himself away and died, and now we have a whole family of wrens chirping about us. *Requies-cat in pace!*

Is there no way to stop the infernal useless whistling by engineers through our streets? We hear no such unearthly sounds at Altoona or Harrisburg. Is Huntingdon made an exception to the rule? Five minute squeals to call in a flagman or signal the coal wharf are "too thin." We hope the authorities will give us an ordinance upon the subject and punish the offenders.

Andy Crisman, Esq., of Napier township, Bedford county, is the crack owler. He has followed one for forty years, and though frequently *hooted* at for his pains, he succeeded in bagging his game at last. He measured eleven feet from tip to tip. Andy, no doubt, considers himself much wiser than an owl, yet he acknowledges that it took him a couple of scores of years to get even with this fellow.

Mr. E. L. Russ, who was for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* Job Office, and who is experienced and thoroughly skilled in his profession, is now in charge of the JOURNAL Job Office, and is prepared to do all kinds of Job work in a manner that cannot be surpassed by any of the regular city Job Offices. This is the first time in the history of the printing business in this place, that one who has spent much of a lifetime, exclusively devoted to Job Printing, has been engaged here. We hope this liberal enterprise will be duly appreciated by our people, and that all those who have Job work to do will give us a trial. tf.

The Leaguers are marshaling their forces on all sides. They want to run the Commissioners' office, the Poor House, and the Treasury. They desire to handle the funds of the county. Their management of the Poor House and the taxes in Porter ought to recommend them. Do the tax-payers want to pay a few thousand additional taxes? If not, see that Leaguers do not represent you in the next Convention.

Prof. Gibson writes to us: "I would like to know what 'sweet sixteener,' with a two shilling hat and an ample supply of pea nuts, accompanied Prof. Guss from Broad Top City to Coalmont on the 4th of July inst?" Can't tell, Professer. We hear of a great many *green* exhibitions of this kind. Suppose she was an "orfling," and it is conceded, we believe, that the Reverend Professor can do as he has a mind to with his wards, so we presume it is nobody's business.

Our neighbor, H. C. Weaver, Esq., has been orating on the 4th of July. Here is what a correspondent in the Charleston *Journal* says about it: "At 4 o'clock, P. M., Mr. H. C. Weaver being present, by invitation, was called upon to make some remarks to the crowd that had convened in the new Hall belonging to the Brotherhood. He acquitted himself in his usual happy, practical, extempore, considerate manner and matter of discourse, illustrative of the workings and benefits of the Order at large, which were well received by the auditors."

The following officers compose the staff of Major General Elliott, and were present at the review, at Hollidaysburg, on the 4th inst: Lieutenant Colonel and Division Inspector, I. H. Rawlins, Hollidaysburg; Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon in Chief, Dr. E. J. Miller, Ray's Hill; Majors and Aid-de-Camps, J. C. Hawman, Everett, J. R. Gardner, Altoona, J. H. Sparks, M. D. Barndollar, Everett, and J. W. Smith, Yellow Creek; Brevet Major, George E. Stailey, Ray's Hill; Orderlies, J. C. Sparks, Wm. T. Shaw, Alex. Weaverling and Wilson Hymes, Everett. They made a splendid appearence on the occasion.

A Good Word for the Engineer.

The following was suggested to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, during his recent trip from Harrisburg to Altoona on a locomotive:

A ride on the engine may help to break up the tedium of a journey. But I confess that I enjoy the occasional privilege for other reasons. I have seldom found a locomotive engineer who was not a good fellow. Pilots on the New York ferry boats, and engineers upon railroads are entrusted with more lives than any other men in the community; and when we consider the immense number of people who are transported every day, and the small number of accidents which befall the millions of people dependent on their vigilance for safety, it will be seen how worthy they are of the trust reposed in them. One may point to the numerous railway accidents, and at the great slaughter of men and women which so often shock the public, and carry sorrow to hundreds of households, as inconsistent with such a judgment. But, on examination, how very few of all these terrible accidents are from the fault of the engineer. He is not to blame for a broken rail. It is not his fault if cheap or cheating wheels or axles have been put upon the cars, the breakage of which sends the cars and their precious loads a whirling down the bank. It is not for him to run the trains which come rushing like the wind into him, while he has the right of the way! An engineer may be set down, as a rule, as a cautious, painstaking, intelligent man, who brings to the care of human life as much conscientious fidelity as is found in any other profession in society which deals directly with men and their interests. Every little while we read instances of heroism in which engineers stand to their posts in face of death, and many a poor fellow who has been crushed under his own machine might have saved his life, if he had not bravely stuck to his place, and done his duty to the very uttermost. Besides, how many unreported acts of heroism have taken place, when, by facing coolly the utmost risk, the engineer has carried off his train safely. No reporter was there to note the danger, nor how it was avoided. We have heard from these brave men of the machine, instances of pluck and coolness and fidelity which, if seen on the field of battle, would have brought him universal applause. There are thousands and tens of thousands of people who ride from twenty to fifty miles a day, year in and out, without a scratch, flying through the air at a rate which, if any accident should happen through the engineer's incaution or neglect, would dash them to pieces. But how seldom do they think of their faithful servant, or speak a kind word of him or to him! Who ever hears of passengers making a complimentary testimonial to engineers? Who ever sees newspaper commendations of their steadfast services? The fact is, I never come off from a journey that I do not feel like going up to the grand old machine and shaking hands with the oily fingers of the master of it, and thanking him for his services.

THE FOURTH.—It is decidedly late to begin to give an account of the proceedings of this National holiday, but as this is our first paper since the celebration of it, we desire to place on record what was done, so that when the history of 1873 is read in the JOURNAL, years hence, this portion of it will not remain a blank.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the firing of crackers, and small arms, and the departure of the Fire Company, with their apparatus, and the Silver Cornet Band, for Hollidaysburg on a train provided for the purpose. A large number of persons not connected with either the Band or Fire Company also wended their way to that point. Every train carried out a large number of citizens until the town was decidedly dull. Several small pic-nics were gotten up and participated in at different points. The town was emphatically quiet. No disorder or drunkeness was manifest anywhere. In this respect there was a great improvement on one year ago.

The citizens of Marklesburg held an interesting pic-nic which was numerously attended by the surrounding country. Dr. Wintrode delivered one of his usual eloquent orations, and everything passed off very cleverly.

At Coffee Run, Putstown, Coalmont, Dudley and Broad Top City handsome demonstrations were gotten up, and all persons who attended were delighted. We visited, in company with Prof. Gibson, of Saxton, Father Brown's pic-nic at Dudley, which passed off, during our stay, very satisfactorily. Father Brown knows how to conduct an affair of this kind and consequently everything moved along harmoniously.

We have not heard of a single accident happening on that day, in this county. So much for Local Option.

L. FRANK WATTSON, ESQ.—We are pleased to learn that this gentleman has been selected and entered upon his duties, at Mt. Union, as Chief Accountant of the East Broad Top Railroad. He is one of the best railroad clerks in the country, having had sufficient experience in the business to render him proficient in all the ramifications pertaining to the arduous position. For a number of years he held a responsible position in the Broad Top office, at this place, during which time he discharged the duties in a satisfactory manner. We congratulate the Company upon their good fortune in securing the services of so able a gentleman, and our friend Frank that his qualifications have been appreciated. We wish him success in his new field of labor, and trust that higher honors await him.

THE THREE SPRINGS MYSTERY.—The Center *Reporter*, published near the center of excitement growing out of what is commonly known as the "Three Springs Mystery," says:

Since the suicide of A. J. Young, there have been many rumors and conjectures as to the causes that led him to put an end to his life. We have not heretofore referred to these reports, and would not now, were it not that they are going abroad, and we think it is time that some of them be corrected. It is alleged that a Mr. Kennely, while sick, had made a confession to Dr. Van Valzah, of two murders committed in which Mr. Young had a hand, and one of these was the murder of a sub-contractor on the railroad, named Switzer, who had suddenly disappeared at Spring Mills while he had some $1500 to $2000 in his possession which he had drawn to pay off his hands with. We have it from reliable authority that Dr. Van Valzah denies that Mr. Kennely made any confession at all to him. Hence we wish to correct so much of that story. It is a fact that Mr. Switzer disappeared, and that some of his debts remained unpaid, and also that his horse remained there and was afterwards sold at constable's sale to satisfy some claims, but the horse was of little value. It has been ascertained that not over $500 was drawn by any railroader at any one time, and that amount was drawn by Mr. Van Dyke, and if Mr. Switzer drew any it was a less sum, and it is not at all likely that he possessed as large a sum of money when he disappeared, as rumor has it, and it is supposed by many that he took French leave himself with what funds he had, leaving his hands minus their wages. Rumor has it that his brains were knocked out, by certain parties in Gregg township, and that his body was sunk in the deep sink or spring near Duncan's store. There is yet no foundation for this story and we trust there never will be, and it has thus far arisen from imagination and conjecture, and traveled until it has got to be repeated as fact, and has been gathering as it traveled. All the talk arising since the recent melancholy suicide there, is but idle conjecture without facts to go upon, notwithstanding there is something mysterious and hidden which drove Mr. Young to commit suicide, and pronounce himself "the innocent victim of a conspiracy." Time may reveal it all, while present rumor may be far from the mark and only do injustice.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending JUNE 3, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Threshing Machine, Lewis C. Beckings, Norristown; Flange Union, August A. Dame, Titusville; Combined Stop and Check Valve, August A. Dame, Titusville; Fumigating Bee Hive, Abraham A. Dellinger, Gordonville; Platform Scale, John F. Keeler, Pittsburg; Harvester, Geo. W. Leisher, New Wilmington; Boring Machine, Harlin Longwell, Mansfield; Manufacture of Illuminating Gas, Thos. H. Miller, Pittsburg; Clamping Device, Chas. Stout, Waverly Heights; Shirt, Joseph Weiser, Williamsport; Vault Cover, Wm. R. Williams, Indiana Township; Binder for Loaded Wagons and Sleighs, Jacob Paff, Lawrenceburg; Washing Machine, John E. Anderson, Boiling Springs; Method and Mould for Manufacturing Glass Works, James S. Alterbury and Thos. B. Alterbury, Pittsburg; Fraction Engine, David H. Ball, Sinnamahoning; Photography, Edwin L. Bergotresser, Hublersburg; Head Block for Saw Mills, Geo. B. Getty, Bloomsburg; Chair Fan Attachment, Benj. L. Jordon, Mercersburg; Grain Binder, Quincy A. Scott, Pittsburg; Metalic Roofing, Patrick Wall, Alleghany City.

PROTECTION TO PASSENGERS ON STREET CARS.—The decision of the New York Supreme Court in the Putnam (car-hook) murder case is one of general interest to people who use street cars, and are sometimes disturbed in them by drunken ruffians. The widow of Avery D. Putnam obtained in the court below a verdict of $5,000 against the Seventh Avenue Railway Company for injury sustained through the murder of her husband by William Foster, on one of the company's cars. The case was appealed, and the general term by a majority decision has sustained the judgment, Chief Justice Barbour dissenting. The court holds that a common carrier is bound "not only to guard each passenger from violence and assault of its own agents and employees, but from the assaults and violence of other passengers carried in the same conveyance, and from other causes of discomfort or injury which could have been reasonably anticipated or prevented." Judge Barbour is of the opinion that while the rule may hold good as to steam railways and steamboats, it does not apply to street cars, from which a passenger menaced by violence can at any time escape.

THE SKUNK BUSINESS.—An Act to change the sixth section of an act entitled "An Act for the protection of wild turkeys and squirrels, and for other purposes, in the county of Huntingdon.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act the provisions of the sixth section of an act entitled "An Act for the protection of wild turkeys and squirrels and for other purposes in the county of Huntingdon," approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby changed and altered so as to require in all cases the production, by the person or persons claiming the premium therein mentioned, the head with the scalp thereon of any fox, wild-cat or pole-cat for which such premium is claimed.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.
WM. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.

DTATH OF MR. GEORGE E. SWOOPE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Geo. E. Swoope, brother of the Hon. H. B. Swoope' which occurred yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, from typhoid fever. The *Chronicle* says: "The deceased was not quite twenty-four years of age. About a year or more since he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, and gave promise of a life of usefulness and high attainments in his chosen profession. He had made hosts of friends during his residence in the city, having fine social qualities and being possessed of a genial, kindly disposition. He was a member of Dr. Scovel's church in this city, and in the church circles as well as in all others in which he moved was esteemed for his excellent traits of character. His death will be learned with regret by a large number of intimate friends and acquaintances. His remains will be taken to Alexandria, Huntingdon county, for interment."—*Pittsburg Commercial, July 2d.*

A FIRE ENGINE FOR TYRONE.—Bitter experience having taught the people of Tyrone that they were lacking in apparatus for the prompt extinguishment of fires, the council of that borough has purchased a third-class steam fire engine, of the Silsby manufacture, paying the sum of five thousand dollars therefor.—The engine is expected to arrive in a few days and will then be given in charge of the members of the Neptune Hose Company. We note with pleasure that the property of the people of our neighboring town is to receive better protection from the ravages of the fire-fiend in the future.—*Altoona Tribune.*

The spacious room of Buchanan & Son has been fitted up to attract. Call and see them. They sell every thing that belongs to the tin and stove business.

CONFERENCE OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—At a conference held at Harrisburg, by the County Superintendents of Clearfield, Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, York, Franklin and Fulton counties, June 3d and 4th, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we deem the holding of local, district and county institutes of great advantage to teachers, directors, patrons and pupils and recommend that greater efforts be put forth to make them a success.

Resolved, That in conducting institutes, citizens and directors should be invited to take an active part in the exercises.

Resolved, That we consider only two regular professional instructors necessary at a county institute, and that teachers should be afforded a full opportunity of participating in the exercises.

Resolved, That the Committee on Permanent Certificates after their organization at the county institute, appoint a regular time of meeting for the examination of teachers, and give due notice thereof.

Resolved, That we regard the practice of granting the use of school rooms during the summer season to persons not holding legal certificates as injurious to the cause of education, and recommend that it be discontinued.

Resolved, That we recommend the policy of raising the grade of provisional certificates, as fast as the circumstances of the several counties will permit.

Resolved, That the theory of teaching should be made a specialty in examinations.

Resolved, That where schools are graded, they should all be subject to the supervision of the principal of the higher department.

Resolved, That the subject of proper outbuildings for schools is too much neglected, and in view of the evils resulting from this cause we recommend radical reform in this direction.

Resolved, That we strongly recommend the more frequent visitation of schools by directors and patrons, and of patrons by teachers, believing that great good is accomplished by these agencies.

Resolved, That we recommend that directors submit their plans to the County and State Superintendents for approval before erecting school buildings.

Resolved, That the State Superintendent be requested to devise some plan by which greater uniformity in the grading of certificates throughout the State may be effected

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plan adopted by the State Superintendent in calling local conferences of County Superintendents.

MURDER OF A CHILD NEAR SAXTON.—On the 3d of July inst., Harvey May, residing near Saxton, murdered his wife's child by strangulation. May appears to be a weak-minded, jealous-hearted man, who has not been very successful in his matrimonial alliances. His first wife deserted him for more congenial quarters, owing to his jealous disposition. He then "took up," as they say up in the mining region, with the present woman, who had an interesting child. He is represented as having been very kind to it in the presence of neighbors, but invariably when he found it alone he abused it shamefully.—He came home and found the mother absent on a number of occasions, on several of them he declared if he came home and found her absent again he would kill the child. On last Thursday he came home and found the mother absent and reproceeded to strangle the helpless little one. His story is that he accidentally fell upon it and killed it. A *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. Fleming, Alleman and Kelly, in the presence of a Coroner's jury, who found indubitable marks of strangulation, and the verdict of the jury was that it came to its death from this cause. May was arrested and lodged in jail at this place to await his trial.

NOTICE.—Having other business requiring all our attention, we offer our Mercantile business for sale.

Our store has long been known as doing a good trade in the better class of goods, and as always having a good cash custom, for a line of goods affording the merchant a margin.

Our sales in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings from our Carpet Room have never been more satisfactory than during the present season.

The rooms are the most comfortable and best finished in this part of the State, and will be leased favorably to the party purchasing the stock.

Our terms will be found very easy, and our books showing our sales are open to the inspection of any one desiring to purchase.

This is a rare opportunity of engaging in a well established business, in which success is already assured.

Possession given the coming Fall.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 16, 1873-4t.

THE BAPTIST FESTIVAL.—Will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, July 15th and 16th, in the Castilian Garden, where will be all kinds of Refreshments of the Choicest Kinds. On the evening of 16th there will be given to the boy contributing the largest amount of money to the Festival ONE SMALL PONY, broken to single or double harness or under the saddle. Also, to the Lady contributing the largest amount of money, one Lady's Double Cased FINE GOLD WATCH. Also, to the Gentleman receiving the largest amount of votes, one Combined Patent GOLD PEN and PENCIL. Also, to any one person raising the most money, ONE CHILD'S ROCKING CHAIR. Also, to the Lady receiving the most votes ONE LADY'S FAN, extra quality. The Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band will be in attendance each evening to add to the enjoyment of the occasion, and for the benefit of lovers of music. Come one and all, and enjoy yourselves. Tickets of Admission ten cents.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

SEVERAL half-barrels very choice Dry Salt Roe Herring, and 1's, 2's and 3's Extra Shore fat Mackerel in kits, quarters and half-barrels, still on hand, at Lewis' Red Front Grocery. 2

W. H. Rodgers' Market Car will arrive at P. R. R. sideling, on Wednesday evening next, and remain over Thursday.

Buchanan & Son have the largest and best lot of Cooking and other Stoves in Huntingdon. Call and see for yourself.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the weekending July 12, 1873	5902
Same date last year	6805
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	903
Shipped for the year 1873	241,277
Same date last year	159,004
Increase for year 1873	82,273

TWO HUNDRED WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS FOR SALE.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

Twenty-nine styles of Rocking Chairs, for young and old, at Brown & Tyhurst's Furniture Store. [jy2-2t

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Buy the HOWE if you want the BEST Sewing Machine. Strong and durable. Call at Brown's Carpet Store. [jy2-2t

Carpets and Wall Paper, at *reduced prices*, at Brown's Carpet Store. [jy.2,1t.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The East Broad Top Railroad.—No. 2.

When completed, the East Broad Top Railroad will extend from Mt. Union to Houck's Mill, about two miles from Broad Top City. Its entire length will be thirty-one and eight-tenths miles, overcoming a difference in altitude of about twelve hundred feet. The first division extends from Mt. Union to Orbisonia, ten and seven-tenths miles. The distance to Scottsville, (or Three Springs borough) from Mt. Union, is about seventeen and two-tenths miles; to Sideling Hill, twenty three miles; to Rays Hill twenty-seven and two tenth miles; to Cook's Mill, twenty-nine and one tenth miles. It will require the making of a tunnel eight hundred and fifty feet long to get through Sideling Hill, and another eleven hundred and fifty feet through Rays Hill.

The track will have been laid, by this time, as far as the Brick Mill, about four miles from Mt. Union. It is expected that the grading of the second division of the road will have been completed as far as Scottsville by next fall, so that the track may be laid to that point before winter.

The principal offices and shops of the railroad will be located at Orbisonia, when the road has been completed to that place. Mount Union, being at one terminus of the road and the point where it connects with the P. R. R., may also receive some consideration, and a shop or two might possibly be built here. The company owns fifty acres of land immediately adjoining Mt. Union, and a farm of sixty acres about a mile from the town, on the line of the road. On the first mentioned lot a car yard has been laid out, and is being leveled up. In it have been built and engine house and a shop to contain the passenger cars; a well has been dug, and a water tank is being erected for supplying the engines with water; a turn-table has been placed in position, and a number of sidings have been made.

Of the rolling stock for the road, two engines and more than fifty cars have been received. The engines are described by those who have examined them as being "beauties." They are not nearly as large as the engines used on broad guage railroads, but they are large enough for the work required of them; and farmers, residing along the route, who imagine that these engines will not be large enough to knock cattle off the track, will think better of the matter, and conclude to keep their cattle off of the track after they have seen the said engines perform. The engines weigh ten tons each, and cost $9000. They have six drivers and two pilot wheels. The weight is nearly all on the drivers. The drivers are three feet in diameter. The cylinders are ten-inch and the stroke sixteen inches. The pressure of steam carried is same as on large engines, one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch.

All the coal cars received thus far are four-wheeled dumps—not *dummys* as some papers had it. The box cars are not as large as box cars on the P. R. R., but seeing them where not in proximity to the latter, would cause one to imagine them to be nearly as large. They are certainly much larger than we expected to see box cars on a three foot railroad. Yet, large as they are, they are just as well proportioned, and as little likely to tumble over as would be any cars of the P. R. R. The floors of the freight cars are very near to the rails, the diameter of the wheels being only nineteen inches.

But nothing about the outfit of this road will disappoint the expectations of the novice, so much as the passenger cars. No one would believe, without seeing them, that passenger cars, for a narrow gauge road, can be so large and roomy, and yet of such excellent proportions that no fault can be found with them. They appear to better advantage than nine tenths of the passenger cars on any broad guage road we have ever seen. They are thirty-five feet long, and seven feet wide, and weigh fifteen thousand pounds each. The wheels are two feet in diameter, and the main sill stands twenty-seven inches above the rails. (In passenger cars on large railroads the main sill is forty-five inches above the rails.) The total height of the car above the rail is ten and a half feet, leaving a height of nearly eight feet inside of the car. An aisle runs, not through the center, but at one side of the center of the car. On one side of it is a row of double seats; on the other side single seats. Midway the car, the aisle changes to the other side; and in the other half length of the car the rows of double seats and single seats change places, preserving the equilibrium; and yet this turn in the aisle does not mar the beauty of the interior of the car. We dont propose to describe the moulding, the veneering, the painting and the upholstering in and of these cars. They look like palace cars. They will seat thirty-six passengers each. The cars on large roads only seat fifty passengers. There are two passenger cars and a baggage and smoking car. They cost $3000 each. Of Mt. Union at another time. UNALOSA.

Mt. Union, July 12, 1873.

A Trip Through Jackson, West, Porter and Franklin Townships.

M'ALEVY'S FORT.

This village is about 18 miles from Huntingdon and 14 miles from Petersburg, is situate in a very beautiful, romantic, heartsome and productive section of country. It is not nearly out of the world as many really imagine, but on one of those beautiful spots designed for man, and surrounded by scenery that gladdens the heart and pleases the eye of the skeptical. It is not hemmed in by mountains as many suggest, but has outlet by good roads through the valley in various directions. You ask, What valley? Stone valley. Different people have their different presumptions. Some presume this valley owes its title to the great quantity of adamantine species found in it. 'Tis not so. You call that country immediately on both sides of Shaver's Creek, Shaver's Creek valley, also that on both sides of Spruce Creek, Spruce Creek valley. Here we have a country on both sides of standing Stone Creek. Hence the name Stone valley. The people are, by no means, as the school houses of this country indicate. 'Tis true, they are models of the past—were suitable in their time, but very insufficient for the present age. A community is generally known by her institutions of learning, but, as I mentioned, is no criterion in this case. The farmers, mostly, are shrewd, thorough-going, active and energetic. They possess ability, incline to morality, and tread the paths of respectability.

On the main road from McAlevy's Fort to Petersburg, we pass several villages, which I will mention in their turn.

ENNISVILLE,

A small, yet neat village. Its position is slightly elevating and on the right bank of Standing Stone Creek. The Smith residences—which are two—add beauty to this place. They are nearly of the same model, stand nearly together and are neatly enclosed.

SAULSBURG,

Somewhat larger than Ennisville. Tis very quiet and the people look at passers by very inoffensively.

MANOR HILL.

This surely is a place of morality. How can the people be engaged otherwise than in ways that are right, and deeds that are good? Slabs of marble prominently stand in memory of hundreds gone before. Indeed, it is a village of the dead.

MOORSVILLE.

Can it be possible that this is the place of fifteen years ago? Is that building on yonder hill, once a monument of science and literature, now, a monument of folly? Fifteen years ago you advanced in literary pursuit; you put your shoulder to a noble enterprise, but where are you to day? Fifteen years ago you possessed the proper spirit and abundant means to carry on such a soul cheering work, but where is it now? Instead of shining as a beacon light it dimmed, tottered and fell.

NEFFSVILLE.

One of the beauties of this place is Mr. Harry Neff's yard. We presume Harry realizes

"There is no place like home."

WILSONTOWN.

A village of very hospitable citizens.

At Petersburg we learned the P. R. R. Co., is erecting a reservoir and making other improvements near Warrior Ridge station, so that locomotives can take in water "on a fly." From Petersburg we hurried across the country to

ALEXANDRIA.

This is your good, old, moral, temperate town. It is true there are numerous places of the same character since the adoption of "Local Option," but this ancient borough received the credit beforehand. This place is remarkable for her old citizens. There are twenty-one over 70 years. The following is the venerable list: John Bisbin, Nicholas Cresswell, Wm. Christy, James Estep, Elijah Estep, Israel Graffius, —— Gregory, Jacob Hoffman, Abram Isenberg, Daniel Crouse, William Moore, John Porter, Charles Porter, John G. Stewart, Alexander Stitt, Henry Walheater, Jacob Hoffman, William Walker, Geo. Whittaker, Daniel Wolfred, and George B. Young. Mr. Gregory, the oldest, is 87 years.

At this place we met several old acquaintances, among which was A. McPherran, now on P. R. R. He is on the Fast Line west to Altoona, and Pacific Express east to Philadelphia. He is a bunchy, pussy, weighty, clever fellow. He looks like a railroad man. During our stay here we enjoyed the hospitality of Dr G. W. Hewitt and lady. The doctor is a specimen of good health, a budget of sport but chuck full of politics. On the other hand Mrs. Hewitt is small beside the Doctor, but the heart of one will compare with the heart of the other. From this place we passed through Morris and the greater part of Franklin townships. From the beginning to the end of our journey, wheat proved flattering and rye good. Oats are growing rapidly, and look well, but corn is very short and uneven, yet, occasionally a good field can be seen. Fruit will be a failure.

Before closing, allow me to call your attention to the following items which appeared in your local columns a short time ago:

"Samuel M'Pherran, of Spruce Creek, well known as an extensive railroad contractor, died in Philadelphia, from an attack of black measles, on last Friday.

Seven little Modocs swinging on a gate
One fell off and then they were eight."

I know your intention was good, but the manner in which the two items appeared was bad. The friends of Mr. Mc., and they are many, are very highly offended at such literature. * Mr. McPherran was born in Eden valley, near Spruce Creek, was of a good family, not only good in principle but stout, able bodied and talented. The family was large, consequently, the connection is the same Sam. was a friend to the friendless. He belonged to the Masonic order, also, the I. O. of O. F. He was a man that made friends rap

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Work After Harvest.

We will again mention to farmers that there is no time in the year when meadows and fields, from which wheat and oats have been taken, may be so much benefitted as immediately after the crop has been removed; for at that time the farmer knows just what condition they are in, as to productiveness, etc. Now is the time to mark those spots where the grass or grain was light; and if from being low and wet, remedy, when time will permit, by drainage; if from lack of fertility, bring up into a proper condition.

It is often the case that fields do not actually require the application of fertilizers to the entire surface when said fields are as a whole in good producing condition, and a little observation at harvest time will determine the matter, for there are no better indicators of good and poor soil than the plants grown upon it themselves.

The present is also a good time for removing obstructions to the mowing machine, horse rake, &c. It does not pay to mow around stones, stumps, logs, snags and bushes. year after year, but it does pay to remove them to give the machine full and free sweep.

We do not approve of hauling manure upon grass land at any season of the year but spring; for if drawn out in the summer it is liable to dry up and a good deal of its fertilizing element be carried away upon the atmosphere; if drawn out in fall or winter, the heavy rains will, while the earth is frozen, wash a portion away to the streams; but if drawn out and spread upon the surface in the spring just as the grass begins to grow it is soon covered, and the warm rains wash it down around the roots of the grass where the full benefit is received. This matter is mentioned in connection with the subject under consideration, as many farmers are in the habit of hauling out manure upon the grass land directly after haying, believing it to be as profitably done at that time as at any other.

Now is a good time to level down knolls and mounds and fill up uneven spots. The advantage in doing the work now lies in exposing the soil which is laid bare to the action of the atmosphere, frost and sun, for some months before seeding is done, which is necessary to obtain a growth of grass. Spots where knolls have been leveled in summer may be seeded the following March successfully. If the land is stiff clay, give a coating of leamy soil before applying the seed; by a little care the alluvial portion just beneath the sod of the mound may be saved for this purpose.

Stones should never be piled upon a meadow, they are unsightly and always in the way; haul them off, and if they can be put to no use, pile where you will never have to run around or move them again. —*Ohio Farmer.*

A Warning to Farmers.

A couple of sharpers stopped at the Kramer House, in this place, a few weeks since, and registered their names as E. Southard Clarke and T. H. Watkins. They professed to be engaged in the business of selling patent rights for wheat fanning mills. After a few days they made the acquaintance of a couple of responsible farmers living in Jackson township. To one of these he represented that he knew one of his neighbors who would buy a half interest in the right of Highland county, to make and vend their celebrated wheat cleaner in which business there was a great fortune. Now, said they, if you lend us your 'influence' and give us $750 to make believe, we will sell him the other half interest for a like sum, then we will return to you the $750 you paid us and $350 besides, and you will have your half interest for nothing and $350 to boot. Strange to say the farmer consented to this arrangement. The scamps then went to farmer No. 2, and made him the same proposition they made to farmer No. 1. Stranger still this farmer also agreed to their proposition. The farmers in the meantime were enjoined to the strictest secrecy in the matter.—And what is the strangest part of the story the sharpers bundled up these neighbor farmers into a two-horse wagon, brought them up to Hillsboro to the same bank where they drew the money, paid it to the sharpers in the presence of each other as they were beforehand instructed, and were again seated in the wagon and driven back to the town near their homes. Each were then instructed to be on hand the next morning early at the village hotel, when his $750 would be handed back with $350 additional and his deed for half interest in the patent right. The next morning came, but in the meantime the sharpers left, and they failed to put in an appearance. The last heard from them they took the cars at New Vienna on the next morning, and left for parts unknown, with the farmers' money, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars.

We are surprised that any one should be swindled in this manner, and we hope this affair will be a lesson to those whose cupidity is so great as to get the better of their reason.—*Hillsboro Gazette.*

Trapping Cut Worms.

It is very annoying, after having set out a nice lot of sweet potato or cabbage plants, to see them cut down, one by one, by the cut worms. We have tried ashes, lime, soot, and, in fact, everything we have ever heard of, but never found anything effectual until, by accident, we found three or four of the worms one morning gathered under a small board which had been left by some children on a sweet potato hill.—Acting upon this hint, we placed small pieces of board, large chips, etc., all through the patch, and we trapped them by hundreds. The boards must be lifted early in the morning, and on very warm days again about noon. A little care for a few days will clear these pests out of the garden. One trial will satisfy any person of the merits of this plan.—*Ex.*

BRAINS as well as muscles are required on the farm. This is getting to be more and more the case every year with the introduction of more and better machinery.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SEC. 50. That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure for each mint and assay office, to be kept safely thereat, a series of standard weight corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of a one pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and the troy weights ordinary employed in the transaction of such mints and assay offices shall be regulated according to the above stanards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer; and the accuracy of those used at the mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay commissioners, at the time of the annual examination and test of coins.

SEC. 51. That the obverse working die at each mint shall at the end of each calander year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

SEC. 52. That dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver, and national and other medals struck by the coiner of the mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with she approva of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe: Provided, That such work shall not interfere with the regular coinage-operations, and that no private medal dies shall be prepared at said mint, or the machinery or apparatus thereof be used for that purpose.

SEC. 53. That the moneys arising from all changes and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as hereinbefore provided, shall, from time to time be covered into the treasury of the United States, and no part of such deductions or medal charges or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages; but all expenditures of the mints and assay offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 54. That the officers of the United states assay office at New York shall be a superintendent, an assayer and a melter and refiner, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The business of said assay office shall be in all respects similar to that of the mints, except the bars only, and not coin shall be manufactured therein; and no metals shall be purchased for minor coinage. All bullion intended by the depositor to be converted into coins of the United States, and silver bullion purchased for coinage, when assayed, parted and refined and its net value certified, shall be transferred to the mint at Philadelphia, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of the contingent fund of the mint, and shall be there coined, and the proceeds returned to the assay office; And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the adjustment of the accounts upon such transfers between the respective offices.

SEC. 55. That the duties of the superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner of said office shall correspond to those of superintendents, assayers, and melters and refiners of mints; and all parts of this act relating to mints and their officers, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and others employed therein, the oath to be taken, and the bonds and sureties to be given by them, (as far as the same may be applicable,) shall extend to the assay office at New York, and to its officers, assistants, clerks, workmen, and others employed therein.

SEC. 56. That there shall be allowed to the officers of the assay office at New York city the following salaries per annum: To the superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayer, and to the melter and refiner, each three thousand dollars; and the salaries of assistants, and clerks, and wages to workmen, and their manner of appointment, shall be determined and regulated as herein directed in regard to mints.

SEC. 57. That the business of the branch-mint at Denver, while conducted as an assay office, and of the assay office at Boise city, Idaho, and all other assay offices hereafter to be established, shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion, for melting and assaying, to be returned to depositors of the same, in bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon; and the officers of assay offices, when their services are necessary, shall consist of an assayer, who shall have charge thereof, and a melter, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the assayer may employ as many clerks, workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the Director of the Mint, as may be provided for by law. The salaries of said officers shall not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to the assayer and melter, one thousand eight hundred dollars each to the clerks, and the workmen and laborers shall receive such wages as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

SEC. 58. That each officer and clerk to be appointed at such assay offices, before entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or of the supreme court, as prescribed by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint or one of the judges of the supreme court of the State or Territory in which the same may be located, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices; and the said assayers shall discharge the duties of disbursing agents for the payment of the expenses of their respective assay offices.

SEC. 59. That the general direction of the business of assay offices of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations and to require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for melting, parting, assaying, and stamping bullion as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act.

SEC. 60. That all the provisions of this act for the regulation of the mints of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with the mints or coinage of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, in full force in relation to the assay offices, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

SEC. 61. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars, which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be made, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited, coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

SEC. 62. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeit, any coin resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been, or may hereafter be coined at the mints of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possesion, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin; with intent to defraud any body politic or corporation or any person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one one thousand dollars and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding three years.

SEC. 63. That if any person shall fraudulently, by any act way or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminished, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or which shall hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high miside meanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SEC. 64. That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States shall be defaced, increased, or diminished through the fault or connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mints or assay offices, with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mints, or any medals, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 65. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, when the offices of the treasurer of the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans shall be vacated, and the assistant treasurer of New York shall cease to perform the duties of treasurer of the assay-office. The other officers and employees of the mints and assay-offices now appointed shall continue to hold their respective offices, they having first given the necessary bonds, until further appointments may be required, the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia being styled and acting as superintendent thereof. The duties of the treasurers shall devolve as herein provided upon the superintendents, and said treasurers shall act only as assistant treasurers of the United States: Provided, That the salaries heretofore paid to the treasucers of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, acting as assistant treasurers, shall hereafter be paid to them as "assistant treasurers of the United States," and that the salary of the assistant treasurer of New York shall not be diminished by the vacation of his office as treasurer of the assay-office.

SEC. 66. That the different mints and assay-offices authorized by this act shall be known as "the mint of the United States at Philadelphia," "the mint of the United States at San Francisco," "the mint of the United States at Denver," "the United States assay-office at New York," and "the United States assay-office at Boise city, Idaho," "the United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina;" and all unexpended appropriations heretofore authorised by law for the use of the mint at Philadelphia, the branch mint of the United States in Califarnia, the branch mint of the United States at Denver, the United States assay-office in New York, the United States assay office at Charlotte, North Carolina, and the United States assay office at Boise city, Idaho, are hereby authorized to transferred for the account and use of the institutions established and located respectively at the places designated by this act.

SEC. 67. That this act shall be known as the "Coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three;" and all other acts and parts of acts pertaining to the mints, assay-offices and coinage of the United States inconsistant with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may begun or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed; and all penal clauses and provisions in existing laws relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be deemed applicable thereto: And provided further, That so much of the first section of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as provides that until after the completion and occupation of the branch mint building at San Francisco, it shall be lawful to exchange, at any mint or branch mint of the United States, unrefined or unparted bullion, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it can be done with advantage to the government, is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 12, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 53.]

AN ACT to abolish the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, in Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, in the district of Philidelphia, provided by the act establishing said port, approved March twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

SEC. 2. That an inspector of customs, to reside at the said port of Chester, with the powers of a deputy collector, shall be appointed for said port, and shall perform such duties as may be devolved on him according to law, but the compensation of such officer shall not exceed that allowed by law to inspectors of customs at the port of Philadelphia.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 30.]

AN ACT to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela, of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the payment of adjudicated claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjudication of claims by the convension with Venezula of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, pursuant to the terms of said convention, is recognized as final and conclusive, and to be held as valid and subsisting against the republic of Venezuela.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. 7th Street,

no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Furniture and Upholstery.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash,* and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜

March26,1873-3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,

719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

apr2-3mos.

Miscellaneous.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS

15,000 Rolls of PAPER and

500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsones), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,

418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,'73-3mos.

SAMUEL AFRICA

4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

Dealer in fine

CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.

Also,

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.

apr23,'73-6m.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhemnatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 29 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. R. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhemnatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism. also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom. P. M.	Up Trains. Mail A. M.	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom. A. M.	Down Trains. Mail P. M.
	8 10	Huntingdon	8 25	6 05
6 00	8 20	Long Siding	8 20	6 00
6 11	8 39	McConnellstown	8 08	5 48
6 19	8 38	Pleasant Grove	8 00	5 40
6 22	8 50	Marklesburg	7 45	5 25
6 43	9 02	Coffee Run	7 35	5 12
6 50	9 09	Rough and Ready	7 27	5 05
7 00	9 17	Cove	7 18	4 56
7 03	9 20	Fishers Summit	7 15	4 53
7 20	9 40	Saxton	7 00	4 35
7 35	9 55	Riddlesburg	6 45	4 18
7 43	10 05	Hopewell	6 38	4 11
7 55	10 15	Pipers Run	6 24	3 59
8 03	10 22	Brallier's Siding	6 17	3 51
8 10	10 28	Tatesville	6 10	3 45
8 15	10 33	B. Run Siding	6 05	3 40
8 20	10 40	Everett	5 58	3 35
8 30	10 50	Mount Dallas	5 55	3 30
8 55	11 15	BEDFORD	5 30	3 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

9 50	7 30	Saxton	4 25	6 50
10 05	7 45	Coalmont	4 10	6 35
10 10	7 50	Crawford	4 05	6 30
10 20	8 00	Dudley	3 55	6 20
10 40	8 20	Broad Top City	3 35	6 00

G. P. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Cincinnati Express	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelfia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	4 46	11 53
5 23	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 22	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The East Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9.25 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Night Ex.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar8 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		le 2 20
Canandaigua,			ar8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Pacific Ex.	Mail
	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 6 30
	P. M.	P. M.
Washington, arrive	3 00	

ALFRED R. FISKE.

Nov. 5, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 16, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

5.00 a. m. Accommodation for Mt. Dallas and Huntingdon.
6.20 a. m. Through Mail for Cumberland without change of cars.
9.00 a. m. Mixed Train for Mt. Dallas.
11.15 a. m. Express for Bridgeport and Cumberland.
12.40 p. m. Mixed Train for Bridgeport and State Line.
3.05 p. m. Express for Mt. Dallas and Huntingdon.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.08 a. m. and 9.20 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.
From Cumberland at 7.20 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.10 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Elphrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m., returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.55 p. m., returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

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J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

Miscellaneous.

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